GIFT
JUL 14 1916

AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

Vol. XI July, 1916 No. 7

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CA

One Doll

OUR laboratories made an exhaustive study of all the mineral oils obtainable and found the heavy and highly viscous Californian oil of the naphthene series of hydrocarbons not only to surpass in essential respects the other American oils, but also to be superior to the best Russian oils. We therefore fixed upon this heavy Californian oil as the best, and now supply it alone under the name

Liquid Petrolatum, Squibb

Heavy (Californian)

It is pure, water-white, and tasteless, specially refined under our control, and exclusively for us, by the *Standard Oil Company* of *California*, which has no connection with any other Standard Oil Company.

Liquid Petrolatum, Squibb

Heavy (Californian)

Has the Very High Specific Gravity

0.886 to 0.892 at 15°C.
0.881 to 0.887 at 25°C.

Also an Extraordinarily High Natural Viscosity

which is of supreme importance, since true viscosity is the chief index of lubricating power.

It is free from paraffin and all toxic, irritating or otherwise undesirable compounds. Its high viscosity causes complete lubrication of the intestine, with softening of bowel contents, while it prevents leakage or dribbling.

Its palatability favors frequent and prolonged dosage.

It is sold only in one-pint bottles, under the Squibb label and guaranty, at all leading drug stores.

E·R·SQUIBB & SONS, NEW YORK
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SINCE 1858

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

National Officers of the American Red Cross

President
Honorable WOODROW WILSON

Vice-President
Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST

Treasurer
Honorable JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS

Counselor
Honorable JOHN W. DAVIS

Secretary
Mr. CHARLES L. MAGEE

—

CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Appointed by the President of the United States

Honorable WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT, *Chairman*
Major General ARTHUR MURRAY, U. S. A., *Vice-Chairman**
Honorable ROBERT LANSING, Secretary of State,
To represent the Department of State.
Honorable JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS, Comptroller of the Currency, United States Treasury,
To represent the Department of the Treasury.
Major General WILLIAM C. GORGAS, Surgeon General, U. S. Army,
To represent the War Department.
Rear Admiral WILLIAM C. BRAISTED, Surgeon General, U. S. Navy,
To represent the Navy Department.
Honorable JOHN W. DAVIS, Solicitor General,
To represent the Department of Justice.

Elected by the Board of Incorporators

Miss MABEL T. BOARDMAN, Washington, D. C.
Mr. ROBERT W. DE FOREST, New York, N. Y.
Judge W. W. MORROW, San Francisco, Cal.
Honorable JOHN BASSETT MOORE, New York, N. Y.
Mr. ALBERT A. SPRAGUE, II, Chicago, Ill.
Honorable JAMES TANNER, Washington, D. C.

Elected by Delegates

Brigadier General CHARLES BIRD, U. S. A. (retired)
Mr. JOHN M. GLENN, New York, N. Y.
Honorable FRANKLIN K. LANE, Washington, D. C.
Honorable CHARLES NAGEL, St. Louis, Mo.
Mr. CHARLES D. NORTON, New York, N. Y.
Mr. ALFRED T. WHITE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

*Director General of Military Relief**
Colonel JEFFERSON R. KEAN, Medical Corps, U. S. A.
*Director General of Civilian Relief**
Mr. ERNEST P. BICKNELL

* *Elected by Central Committee*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Why Not Become a Life Member?

One Payment of $25

at only 4% pays the Red Cross $1.00 a year for your membership dues.

It Saves the Red Cross

the annual postage used in collecting your dues, the annual clerical expense of handling them.

It Saves You

the annual trouble of writing a check or paying in some other form, the annual postage for mailing your dues.

It Reduces

the number of chances of non-delivery of the Magazine owing to delay in forwarding dues, errors of transmission and recording.

Life Membership

is better for the Red Cross, is better for the Member.

One Check Now Will Make This Double Saving

American Red Cross

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER SEVEN

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

Contents for July, 1916

		PAGE
FLOATING GARDENS OF SANTA ANITA, MEXICO CITY	*Frontispiece*	
THROUGH STARVING MEXICO	*Stephen Bonsal*	219
AUXILIARIES TO BRITISH RED CROSS		225
WITH THE ARMENIANS IN EGYPT	*Stephen Van Rensselaer Trowbridge*	227
CARRYING WOUNDED FROM MOUNTAIN TOPS		233
JULES	*L. H. Wethey*	235
"WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN—?"		236
RUSSIA'S FINDINGS AS TO THE "PORTUGAL"		237
SHIPMENTS OF RED CROSS WAR RELIEF SUPPLIES		237
STEMMING THE LIFE-TIDE	*Ernest P. Bicknell*	239
"I AM CHINESE CITIXEN BOY"		242
AN ARMY BUTCHER'S SENTIMENT		242
RECRUITING THE RED CROSS ARMY	*Edward A. Morce*	243
MEMBERSHIP NOTES		246
PENNANT AWARDS IN CHRISTMAS SEAL CONTEST	*Charles M. De Forest*	248
OVERTONE OF THE CHARITIES CONFERENCE	*William T. Cross*	250
EDITORIAL COMMENT		252

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States—an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government, and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, payable annually in advance, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10, payable annually. Life membership, $25, and patron membership, $100, are procured in one payment. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

All members should receive the Magazine; any member failing to receive it, or having any suggestion to make regarding Red Cross service, will please communicate with the Secretary, American Red Cross, 1624 H street, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the post-office, Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

© *Underwood & Underwood*

CHARMINGLY PICTURESQUE FLOATING GARDENS OF SANTA ANITA, FEDERAL DISTRICT, MEXICO. A TRANQUIL, PLEASING VIEW PHOTOGRAPHED IN TIMES OF PEACE

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN | JULY, 1916 | NUMBER SEVEN

THROUGH STARVING MEXICO

By STEPHEN BONSAL*

THE flag over Fort Mackintosh, the Stars and Stripes, which I was not to see again for many a day, had hardly sunk behind the horizon of dwarf mesquite and greasewood bushes when suddenly we ran into all the horrors of Golandrinas—I think that is the name of this battle scene—which surpassed anything in my previous experiences. Here it was that a battle was fought many months ago. Here the two Mexican armies met, and, maddened with the thirst and the fatigue of the desert journey, on both sides they threw down their rifles and rushed at each other with knives and cutlasses. . . . Months had passed and still scores of these men, or rather the shining skeletons of them, lie there still and often in deadly embrace. Here and there only a hand emerges from the sand heap, a beckoning hand beseeching you, as it were, to "go tell our chiefs that we lie here, having obeyed their orders." It was indeed horrible and depressing to think of the last sacrifices that these peons made. I should perhaps add that efforts have been made repeatedly to bury the poor people and to keep their shining bones hidden from the sunlight; but as fast as this is done either the wild animals drag them from their last resting places or the swirling winds that sweep the sandy plain conspire to bring them to the surface again.

We traveled on for days and through the nights upon two streaks of rust; it could hardly be called a railroad. Every now and then we came to where there were heaps of blackened stone or crumbling scorched *adobe,* where the station and the usual houses surrounding it once had stood. The foot-paths along the track were white with the bones of dead cattle and skeletons of horses, and of men that had fallen never to rise again—these met the eye everywhere. Here and there the whole line was blocked with heaps of burned cars. Now and again there was a "run-off," by means of which hundreds of cars had been dumped down into the ravine and set on fire. All the bridges had been destroyed and the river crossing was certainly not reassuring. There were temporary "cribbed and cradled" bridges over the streams, but they did not look as if they would outlast a good rain. The water in the streams was unusually low, and at times the sensation of riding down from the high banks to the cribbed bridge was not unlike that of a toboggan slide; but the trouble came on the other side, and more often than not we slipped back half a dozen times before the high opposing bank was climbed.

* *Recently Mr. Bonsal, who is a distinguished war correspondent and author, made a rather hazardous journey through Mexico, starting from Laredo, Texas, and traveling south and southeast. This remarkably vivid article reveals distressing conditions which probably have never been equaled in any part of the American continent.*—EDITOR.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MEXICAN TROOP TRAIN PASSING NEAR SAN ANTONIO, CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO © *Underwood & Underwood*

American soldiers from General Pershing's base camp are looking on. Mr. Bonsal describes a thrilling experience on one of these troop trains.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

© *Underwood & Underwood*

PEON MOTHER AND CHILDREN GATHERING PRICKLY PEARS FROM GREAT-LEAVED CACTI

The family beast of burden is in evidence, a bob-tailed, ewe-necked donkey, with the characteristic shoulder stripe which indicates his ancient ancestors were a species of zebra roaming the Mexican deserts. The scene is near the Pyramid of the Sun, San Juan, Teotihuacan.

RAILROAD LINED WITH WRECKAGE AND CORPSES

The journey lasted for six days and six nights, and we only covered during this time a scant 500 miles. Our average pace was not more than five miles an hour, owing to the condition of the road-bed and the weakness of our locomotives. But after one look at the scene in the ravine by Monte Morelos, where the preceding train lay with its hundreds of un-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MEXICAN CAVALRY AND SPECTATORS JAMMING THE MAIN STREET OF A NORTHERN MEXICAN TOWN

buried corpses, there was no one in authority among us inclined to urge greater speed. Apart from the depressing effect of the scenes through which we passed, the absolute want of anything like food and drink for passengers would have made the journey impossible but for the fact that it was broken into two equal parts by a stay or a delay of two days in Monterey, the capital of Nuevo Leon, a city which four years ago was often compared to its own advantage with many of our most flourishing cities in the Southwest; today the railroad station and many of the other important edifices are wrecked and the city looks as if it had gone through a dozen sieges, and its looks do not belie it. Here I had the satisfaction of assisting at one of the Red Cross distributions under the charge of Consul General Hanna. It cannot be denied that here, thanks to the assistance which came so spontaneously and in such a generous flow from the United States—thanks to the fact that the work was directed by one able man—for over two months 15,000 people were given a supply of corn and beans twice a week, and in this way, humanely speaking, many thousands of lives were saved.

The bright spot of the gloomy picture was presented in and around Monte Morelos, with its orchards and orange groves. Here were several corn-fields that were not dried up as were all the others, and we even saw some intelligent attempts at irrigation. After all the burnt-up, lifeless stalks that we had looked upon pityingly, how enjoyable it was to see these great green corn-fields in full promise of a rich harvest; but when we came to the end of the field the corn-eating passengers drew a deep sigh of disappointment almost in unison. This corn was not for them or for any private people. There was a large guard of soldiers watching and counting the days before the corn would be ripe.

BEAUTIFUL GROVES MADE STIFLING BY BODIES

The horrible odor of putrefying human flesh came to us as the road ran through a small scattered grove or group of the most beautiful pecan trees which I have ever seen. Soon the air was stifling and we had great difficulty in not deserting the convoy as it approached the scene of the last of the many 'errible accidents which have taken place on the railway. Two of the soldiers of our convoy had traveled with the train. They had gone

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"BLOOD-THIRSTY" MEXICAN WOMEN AND CHILDREN

These are "blood thirsty" because they are haunting a slaughter house in Mexico City with vessels to scoop up the beef blood, of which they make a vescid soup. Note the pinched faces. Many thousands are steadily starving to death throughout Mexico.

over the cliff with the 22 cars, which still lay there, and by some lucky accident had escaped the fate which had overtaken 400 or more of their fellow-passengers. They were very voluble in telling how it all happened, and it was rather pleasant to learn that at least in this one instance out of the many involved in the Mexican broil rough justice had been done.

"Many of the officers had been drinking," said the disrespectful peon-soldier, "and they were showing off. Suddenly one of them ran forward and shouted to the engine driver, 'We are going too slow; I order you to go faster.'"

"It is dangerous; the rails are hardly fastened; they are laid loosely; the ground is new; it has never been ballasted," protested the engine driver.

"I order you to go faster." Seeing that it was no use to parley further, the driver said: "You take the lever and cuidado! (have a care).

The captain sprang into the caboose and the engine driver grasped a branch of a tree that came within his reach and skinned out upon it like a squirrel. The captain fired his Browning—a shot or two—and the engine driver let go his hold. But his eyes still flashed as he shouted back "Cuidado!" for the last time and limp and almost lifeless dropped down into the ravine. So ran the peon-soldier's story. Then continuing:

"We never saw where he landed, because in that moment we all went, too, 22 cars and the locomotive. . . ."

"What did you do, those of you who were not killed?"

RASH CAPTAIN IS EXECUTED BESIDE VICTIMS

"We groped about, for it was quite dark in the bottom of the ravine, though the tracks from which we fell had been flooded with sunlight. At last we found the man we were after, the Señor Capitan who would drive a locomotive. He had a leg and an arm broken and was sober now. We brought him to where lay the biggest heap of our dead and shot him. My God! He was filled with lead when we got through with him! He must have weighed 500 pounds!"

When you remember that this desert of desolation through which we passed is practically cut off from all communication with other more productive dis-

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

HUMAN BODIES LEFT UNBURIED IN THE BURNING SUN TO BE FOUGHT FOR BY CARRION CROWS ARE THE COMMONEST OF SIGHTS IN REVOLUTION-DEVASTATED MEXICO

tricts of Mexico, you have an idea how near to starvation are those who are so unfortunate as to live in its shadow. While it is undoubtedly true that, except when they are engaged upon a fiesta, upon some church or family celebration, which appeals to them strongly, the Mexicans are, as a rule, a very sober people and can live on nearly nothing. But they cannot live upon nothing; and yet that is what would seem to be expected of them now. Thousands upon thousands of Mexicans in the country districts today are living upon *tunas*, a very refreshing fruit, especially for the thirsty traveler, after hours in the hot sun. But as a substitute for the staff of life, which in Mexico at least is corn, it is indeed a poor prop, and the same can be said of the *ojite* buds, which grow on the big trees, and the *cabeza de palma*, the heart or the head of a certain kind of palm; and the stalks of the *mescal* bush when properly prepared, can be eaten and are not without nutriment. But for all these helps and *ayuditas*, even in the luxurious hot country, the Mexican must have a little corn and a little lard.

Practically nothing was brought in for sale at the smaller railway stations, and at Victoria I remember paying 40 cents apiece for uncooked eggs. Where tortillas were to be found, and this was about in one station out of ten, they had shrunken to half their former style, and instead of selling for a cent apiece, they were gobbled up and fought for at 20 cents each. While, as I have said, corn is the staff of life in Mexico, during my entire journey I only saw two corn-fields in the whole country whose crop looked as though it had the slightest chance of reaching maturity.

A CORN-FIELD IS NOW A CURIOSITY

On the line to Mexico City, on the Central Railway, I was told of two corn-fields near Esperanza. They were yellow and sickly from the drought. They did not cover more than fifty acres altogether. And yet I am told people came from far and near to delight their eyes with the sight that is becoming unusual in what was once a rich corn country.

In all my travels I saw nothing that did not tend to confirm and to emphasize the statement that had been repeatedly made, that there are scores of districts in the country where starvation is reaping its dark harvest, and, in a word, that the whole land is on the very verge of famine. This is my opinion, and of the four-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE WHITE GLISTENING BONES OF MEN AND BEASTS, PICKED AND POLISHED BY VULTURES AND COYOTES, GREET THE EYE ALONG ANY NORTHERN MEXICAN ROAD

teen European consular officers with whom I came in contact I found them one and all in perfect agreement. As to the remedies proposed, what we should do and what they should do, their opinions differed; but as to the statement of facts, there was always practical agreement.

AUXILIARIES TO BRITISH RED CROSS

THE interesting information comes from Secretary Frank Hastings, of the British Red Cross Society, that his organization now has over 2,000 voluntary hospital detachments at work caring for the sick and wounded in the great war zone, which, he explains, means their personnel—surgeons, nurses, orderlies, ambulance drivers, and so on—number above 80,000.

"These are members of voluntary aid detachments," he says, "and do not include the members and associates of the British Red Cross. We have a very large number of members and associates, but I am unable to give you the exact figures of these, as they are enrolled through the medium of our county branch, and no record is kept at the central office. We can safely state that the number runs into some hundreds of thousands."

There are 23,627 men and 56,584 women serving in these voluntary detachments. Aid came from every part of the British Islands.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

POMPEY'S PILLAR, THE SAILOR'S LANDMARK

This lofty relic of the dim Egyptian past is near modern Alexandria

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

With the Armenians in Egypt

By STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER TROWBRIDGE

Secretary, American Red Cross Armenian Committee

THE eastern bank of the Suez Canal at Port Said, which people all over the world have expected would be the scene of heavy fighting, has for ten months proved a quiet and safe shelter for a large community of homeless Armenians. On September 14, 1915, Colonel Elgood, the commanding staff officer on the Suez Canal, received a wireless message from a French commander stating that over 4,000 Armenians had been rescued on the seacoast in northern Syria and were being brought to Port Said on board several cruisers. The wireless stated that the warships would arrive in port in eight hours. This created an absolutely unexpected situation and required prompt action. General Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, was consulted in Cairo by telephone. He at once authorized Colonel Elgood to receive and care for these refugees. There was no suitable place in the city large enough for them, so when the cruisers steamed into the harbor Colonel Elgood made use of three large Australian transports to meet the emergency. For three days the entire number of Armenians were thus given shelter, while Major Pearson, a very capable British officer, was appointed to lay out the camp in military fashion on the sands adjoining the quarantine station, about two miles south of Port Said. The country is one level stretch of sand as far as one can see to the southward, and to the north is the beautiful blue of the Mediterranean.

THE CAMP ARRANGEMENTS

The camp was arranged with 18 sections of 25 tents each, with 50 large tents erected later for school, church, and industrial purposes. Four or five small buildings which made up the quarantine station were transformed into camp headquarters, part of these rooms being made into a hospital and the rest into offices and store-rooms. Strict regulations as to sanitation were enforced, and from the very first day to the present time the camp has been kept thoroughly clean, and there has not been a single case of sickness due to imperfection in sanitation.

The most difficult and the most expensive part of laying out the camp was in providing the water supply adequate for the daily needs. A water main had previously been laid to the quarantine station. From this branch lines were extended on both sides of the camp, so that every one of the 18 sections was given a series of open wash-tubs with running water, and also inclosed bath-rooms made of rough boarding. All this work was carried forward very rapidly and with splendid system under the direction of Mr. W. C. Hornblower, who had been called by telegraph from Cairo and had been appointed by General Maxwell as administrator of the camp. Arrangements were made at once for 9,000 small loaves of bread daily from a bakery in Port Said, and the food schedule was arranged with scientific care to provide one cooked meal each day besides the bread ration. Soap was also provided by the British authorities. The ablest men in the camp were chosen as chiefs in their sections and a separate group was organized into a police force. Mrs. Elgood, the wife of Colonel Elgood, volunteered to organize the hospital. It was found that there were about 120 sick, including cases of typhoid, dysentery, ophthalmia, and malaria. There were also several still suffering from wounds received during the fighting in the defense of the mountains above their village homes. Many were suffering from exhaustion and from the abnormal diet of meat day after day when during the siege they had had no provisions left except their flocks.

In the large cities of Cairo and Alexandria relief committees were formed among the Armenian business men and

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

clergy. A considerable amount of clothing was collected and sent down for general distribution. Plans for the men's industrial work were made and some weeks later came into regular operation.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE IS FORMED

Meanwhile it was felt in Cairo that an American committee should be organized. There was the certainty that the American public would respond to an urgent human need such as this. A committee was therefore formed with Dr. F. H. Henry as chairman.

A cablegram, containing in a few sentences the dramatic story of the defense of the mountain in northern Syria and the deliverance of the besieged Armenians by the French and English warships, was sent to Dr. J. L. Barton, senior secretary of the American Board for Foreign Missions, in Boston. Through publication in the Associated Press and through the reading of this cablegram at a mass meeting in New York City, $6,000 was voted by the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief and was sent by cable to Cairo. Thus in eight days after the appeal was met the full sum asked for was given and was actually in hand at the National Bank in Cairo.

This gave a basis on which to begin work at once. It was recognized that the British military authorities, and later the Department of the Interior, Egyptian government, would provide a ration of bread and a certain amount of food regularly and would probably continue this as long as the camp was necessary. The men's industries of comb-making and weaving had already been spoken for by the Armenian archbishop's relief committee. The Armenian Red Cross Society of Cairo agreed to maintain a staff of two doctors and three nurses. Thus the American Committee sought to undertake new work urgently needed which would not in any way conflict with or duplicate what others were ready to do. Inasmuch as it was not possible for any one of the American Committee at that time to remain in Port Said, the secretary made several brief trips, and Mr. W. C. Hornblower very generously agreed to take direct supervision of the work pledged.

FEEDING THE CHILDREN

Inasmuch as children were given only a half ration under the government regulations, it was decided to provide 1,200 rolls or small loaves of bread for daily distribution at recess time to all between the ages of four and fourteen. The children were already being organized into large elementary schools, with teachers sent by the Armenians in Cairo. Later on, when a bakery was built in the camp and operated by eight men who were bakers by trade, the rolls for the children were increased to 2,400 a day. The daily register of the actual attendance in the school is kept, and on the basis of this the exact number of rolls on the following day is issued, allowing two small rolls for each child. Just before recess time in the afternoon the large baskets ful are brought and placed in systematic fashion outside the school tents. It is a fascinating sight to watch the children, each one eager to receive his share, coming up to the baskets. There is no rush, for the teachers have the situation well in hand, but it is not hard to see how welcome these rolls are. Not a single scrap is ever left over.

It was found, after some weeks' experience, that those most in need of nourishing food were the children under four years of age, numbering 427, and the 200 nursing mothers. The coarse bread provided by the government proved insufficient and often unsuitable for the small children, and the superintendent nurse in the hospital assured our committee that the mothers very much needed certain nutritious foods. Fortunately an efficient volunteer was found to undertake this work. A special kitchen was built and cooking utensils provided, so that this work could be independent of the general kitchen. A schedule of the different foods for the various days of the week was made out. Every one of the leaders in the camp work agrees that the health of mothers and children has substantially improved.

BATHING FACILITIES WELCOMED

As the winter weather came on, it became increasingly difficult for the people to keep really clean by using the out-of-doors bath sheds. The need was felt for

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GLIMPSES OF THE 4,000 ARMENIANS, SAVED BY A RED CROSS FLAG, ENCAMPED NEAR PORT SAID, EGYPT

The upper picture shows children mostly. Middle Some of the girls who are skilful in embroidering and comb-making. Bottom: Armenian church dignitaries distributing Bibles. Mr. Trowbridge, Secretary of the American Red Cross Armenian Committee, is shown in the left foreground.

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

A TYPICAL VIEW OF THE BLUE NILE, EGYPT

Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AN ARMENIAN CENTENARIAN, THE OLDEST OF THE REFUGEES

some systematic arrangement for hot baths, and there was no way to accomplish this without putting up a separate building. Our committee therefore authorized the building of nine baths, equipped with a heater that would burn coke, and each one provided with a movable tub of galvanized iron. These tubs are especially for bathing the children, the older people using the cement floors of the baths. Good ventilation is provided and a program made so that every person in camp has a hot bath once in three weeks. There is often a line of 40 or 50 people waiting, which indicates how resolved each person is not to miss his turn. I think no part of our work has been more worth while than this provision of baths with hot water.

During the first week the rooms in the quarantine station, made into a hospital, were crowded with patients. The most serious trouble was dysentery, but there were twelve or more cases of typhoid. There was accommodation for only 60, although at times there were 120 sick, not counting the out-patients. There is still room for 12 more beds. Again and again we have been thankful that no epidemic has broken out in camp. The doctors and nurses have done their utmost to prevent the spread of any disease, and their efforts have not been in vain.

The children's ward is so attractive, with its little benches and tables and the bright, fresh look of the beds, that we have had great difficulty preventing the mothers from crowding in. Mrs. Phillips, the wife of an officer in the British Indian army stationed temporarily at Port Said, has had charge of this ward as well as of the rest of the hospital.

One can see them at almost any time in groups and circles on the sands playing their games to their hearts' content, often flying about with genuine glee, not giving a thought to their enemies nor dreaming of their vanished homes.

INDUSTRY IS PROMOTED

As in any country community, the men of these villages had various occupations, such as blacksmithing, carpentry, farming, masonry, and so forth. The two trades most developed were comb-making and the weaving of cotton and silk cloth by hand-looms. Nearly all these men having been given employment in the camp by the administration and by the archbishop's committee, our committee decided to help forward the women's industries. Twenty sewing-machines were sent from Cairo in the late fall and three large tents were thrown into one as a workshop for the women to make up clothing for their families. This work

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE FLAG THAT PROTECTED 4,000 ARMENIAN WAR REFUGEES

was not very well done, but it served to give all the people in the camp a change of clothing, and it made it possible to destroy some of the old rags which the people had had on their backs for four months. It is encouraging to know that during the month of February, in the industries under the Armenian Committee, 38,160 combs were made by the men and 1,049 handkerchiefs embroidered by the women.

Many of the girls and young women are learning how to do various kinds of lace work. Some very attractive small rugs have been made, and in these different ways nearly all the women who have not a number of little children to care for are fully occupied throughout the day. As one walks through the camp, there is a distinct impression of thrift and systematic work which is a marked contrast to the idleness and discouragement and confusion which naturally characterized the first weeks.

However, I think it may be truly said that the human side has not been crowded down. Church services are held on Sunday, which is indeed a day of worship and rest. Mass is said by the Gregorian priests, three of whom were among the refugees, and by the archbishop from Cairo, who has repeatedly visited the camp. Protestant services have also been held regularly, and many not of the Protestant faith have crowded in to hear the earnest and straightforward sermons given by Rev. Dikran Andreasian.

AN OPEN-AIR WEDDING

Several weddings have taken place, one of which the writer of this article conducted one morning out on the open sands. A wide circle of interested guests who did not wait for an invitation gathered for the ceremony. The wedding procession wound its way among the tents, some 300 people joining in the hymn which was sung.

The ground on which the camp is pitched is a mixture of sand and earth, as is the case throughout this part of the Delta. In order to encourage neatness and cleanliness, the American Committee recently decided to purchase 1,100 mats woven of straw of a good and durable quality. These mats are made from the rushes which grow in the branches of the Nile and are comparatively inexpensive, yet they will make each tent more like a home, and I know that the people appreciate them very much indeed.

In the treeless stretches around Port Said the Egyptian sun beats down hard and the bell tents are too small and too close to be of much use during the daytime in hot weather. From 10 o'clock in

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the morning to 3 in the afternoon the summer heat is likely to be from 95 to 115 degrees in the shade, and out in the open the heat is almost unendurable; so we have decided to build several shelters, some of which will be regularly used for the industrial work and others for rest and recreation for the children and old people as well as for family groups. These will be roughly constructed with lumber and matting and will go a long way to prevent sun-strokes and cases of prostration.

The problem of employment has been fairly well met. It has been necessary to develop plans within the camp, inasmuch as there is practically no opening in Egyptian towns. Egypt is chiefly a cotton-growing country and there are very few factories requiring labor.

The prospect of a long war means the prospect of a long encampment, for there is no way for this community to return safely to Armenia until a permanent peace is established. Even then it is a serious question whether they should ever attempt to return. Surely there must be a home somewhere for them on God's earth, and our heartfelt desire is that they shall not be scattered like a flock without a shepherd.

FLAG STORY BRINGS MONEY

The article, "A Red Cross Flag that Saved Four Thousand," first published in pamphlet form in Cairo, has been translated into Arabic, Armenian, and French, and has had wide circulation. Responses have come from points as far distant as Calcutta, Rio Janeiro, Alaska, and Melbourne, and from almost every State of the Union. One of the gifts for the Armenian Relief Fund came from a German soldier's wife. An English private recently gave four months' pay, and offerings have come from children in many countries.

It has not been necessary to ask the American Red Cross Society for any funds. The privilege of acting as representative for this society has been greatly appreciated and has given our work good standing among the officials of Egypt.

Certain convictions grow out of such an experience, and no amount of loose public opinion or unfriendly criticism can shake these convictions. The Armenians may have their personal and their national faults, and the iron forces which are welding this war may not permit them a country which they may call their own, yet who can deny that they have endured much? And who can fail to see that neither the trenches nor prison nor exile have sufficed to make them let go of their faith in the Christ of the ages? Shall we not give them our utmost loyalty and good will?

Carrying Wounded from Mountain Tops

IN a Budapest dispatch, carried by the Associated Press, a Hungarian officer, quoted as describing the fighting on the Tyrolese mountain peaks a mile above sea-level, speaks of the great difficulty encountered by the Red Cross in handling wounded in this section.

"Our wounded have to be carried down in sheets tied to the ends of sticks, and it takes a dozen men to carry one down," says the officer.

Scout duty is particularly dangerous, except for skilled alpinists, and many of these never return. Touching on the remarkable echoes thrown back by the mountain peaks, the officer says:

"The roar of the guns is heard twice, thrice, or perhaps a dozen times, the echo throwing the sounds back and forth and transforming a single report into a fusillade. Many of our men have been rendered unconscious or even driven mad by the fearful noise of the guns in the rarified atmosphere of these high altitudes."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

© Mendem Photo Service From Boston Photo-News Co.

A GROTTO IN THE REGION OF CHAMPAGNE UTILIZED BY THE FRENCH RED CROSS AS A FIRST AID STATION

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

JULES

By L. H. WETHEY*

THE midday steamer was leaving Trouville pier for Havre. It was rather crowded with passengers; but at last I found a seat near an old woman, evidently from the provinces, who was clutching tightly a small basket. She sat very still, her white head bent and her eyes fixed on the ground. Presently a Red Cross nurse came down the deck, rattling the familiar white, round tin, with the words "Pour les blesses" in red letters outside. With a somewhat shaking hand, my neighbor put in a coin. Then, as if the simple action had unloosed some chord of sympathy, she turned to me:

"Madame has seen how our brave ones suffer and their need."

We spoke about the war, and presently she told me her little history.

"It is hardly a month ago, Madame, since I got the telegram saying merely, 'Jules Jardin, 36th Reg., seriously wounded, Casino, Trouville.' That was all. The man who wrote it did not think of a mother's heart, and what it would imagine from those few words. It is a long way from Poitiers to Trouville. I will not speak, Madame, of those long hours of agony, when the train stopped at every station, and I thought, 'Perhaps now, at this very minute, Jules is dying.' Trains are cruel things; they carry human joy and human sorrow equally and with the same indifference.

"At last I got to Trouville, and there, shining in the summer sun, at the end of the long quay, was the big Casino, where my boy was. How white and splendid it looked! I felt encouraged, for surely my boy must be well in such a palace. I was almost afraid to go inside, but love gave me courage. The Commissaire at the door looked up the records and number in a large book. It was a long, long list and took some time. People passed in and out. One, a soldier limping with a stiff leg, saluted me, and I thought to myself, 'Will my boy be like that?' Then came another, his head and eye bandaged. An eye! Ah, Madame, my heart did not fail me even then. There are many, alas, now who have but one eye.

"The finger of M. the Commissaire found the page at length and the name. There it was. Jules Jardin, Salle 4, No. 125. There was more writing underneath, which he covered with his hand, but I—I could not have read it, for my eyes were blind with tears.

"'Monsieur,' I said, 'is he worse? For the love of Christ, tell me!'

"He gave a gesture of impatience (I was but one of many who asked that question, and with the same cruel anxiety) and closed the book.

"'No, no,' he said, 'he was badly wounded, but is recovering. Go and see him.'

"He signaled to an orderly, and I found myself walking down a passage. Then we came to a ward, but a ward of such a size. Never have I seen so many beds, and in every one was a mother's son who had offered his life for France.

"We went nearly to the top of the room before we stopped, and there, right before me, was my Jules, his face so white and drawn, but with both his dear eyes welcoming me.

"It was his arm, then. Madame, when I saw that short stump, and knew that my Jules, so brave and clever, would never again use his good right hand, I own to you I trembled. How I trembled and clung to the bed-rail to steady myself. But I knew I must be strong for his sake. I knelt down beside him and tried to comfort him. 'My boy,' I said, 'do not be discouraged. An arm is nothing. I will help you, and you will soon learn to do everything with your left. We shall be happy together, you and I.'"

*Acknowledgment is made to the French Wounded Emergency Fund for this graphic bit of war portraiture.—EDITOR.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The old woman stopped for a moment, and when she went on her voice had changed.

"Mon Dieu, Madame; how shall I tell you! I saw Jules' lips twitch, and he looked at the tall nurse dressed in white who stood near us. I saw despair in his eyes and an appeal.

"The nurse came to me and whispered in my ear. I shall always hear that whisper. Night and day it is in my ears.

" 'Courage, Madame. Both your son's legs have had to be amputated.' "

The voice faltered and stopped.

"And he? He got well?" said I.

"He got well? Yes, Madame. He had no wish to live. He is only 28, and for days he prayed to die. He felt life had nothing left for him. For me, he is always my boy to care for and to love; but how can I make up to him for past hopes and joys. And even to live is difficult, when there is only one pair of hands to work. And he is heavy. Madame, I can scarce lift him. I have thought of one of those chairs on wheels. On one of them he could perhaps get out into the garden and the street. Now he cannot move to see the fields and flowers and the sun shining that he loves so much. But they are too dear. I have prayed to little Sister Therese and perhaps she will think of Jules. I am a daughter of France and I have given my all."

"WHAT SHOULD I DO WHEN—?"

Two or three questions concerning the proper steps to take in rendering First Aid or in Accident Prevention from members of the American Red Cross will be answered monthly in this department. The answers in large part will be taken from First Aid Text-Books of the American Red Cross. Address communications to the "What Should I Do When" Editor, American Red Cross Magazine, Washington, D. C.

"A working man, in order that he may repair his machine, must know exactly how it is made and how it operates. This is exactly the knowledge which a surgeon should have of the human body." These are the opening sentences of the first chapter of the American Red Cross Abridged Text-Book on First Aid. It might be added that every one should be so thoroughly informed as to the mechanism of himself or herself that he or she would know in a general way how to relieve any temporary derangement pending the arrival of expert assistance.

This is the season of summer outings and of much travel.

FOR HEAT EXHAUSTION: Send for doctor. Remove to cool place and have patient lie down in most comfortable position, with clothing loosened. No cold externally, but may sip cold water. Stimulants, as tea, coffee, aromatic spirits of ammonia, or small amount of brandy or whiskey with a good deal of water.

FOR CINDER IN THE EYE: Never rub the eye, as this will be likely to rub the foreign body into its delicate covering.

First, close the eye, so that the tears will accumulate, and the foreign body will frequently be washed out or into view, so that it may be easily removed. If this fails, pull the upper lid over the lower two or three times, close the nostril on the opposite side with the finger, and have patient blow his nose hard.

If the foreign body still remains in the eye, examine first under the lower, then under the upper lid. For the former, have the patient look up, press the lower lid down, and if the foreign body is seen brush it off with the corner of a clean handkerchief. The upper lid is not so easy to see. Seat patient in a chair, with his head bent backward. Stand behind him and place a match across the upper lid one-half inch from its edge. Turn the upper lid up and back over the match and brush off the foreign body as before. A few drops of castor oil in the eye after removing a foreign body will soothe it.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Russia's Findings as to the "Portugal"

ADDITIONAL information concerning the sinking of the Russian hospital ship *Portugal* by an enemy submarine in the Black Sea, March 17 last, when 115 persons, including a number of the ship's sanitary personnel, lost their lives, has reached the American Red Cross from an official Russian source. In the May number of the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE a quotation from an official statement by the Turkish Government, maintaining that the *Portugal* was not properly marked for identification as a Red Cross boat, was published. The findings of a Russian commission of inquiry, headed by Senator Krivtzoff, follow:

"1. The *Portugal* was painted white down to the water line, with a broad red stripe along both sides; the funnels were also painted white, with large red crosses on them, and at night there was a cross of red electric lights. The *Portugal* flew the flag of the Red Cross at the masthead.

"2. These distinguishing marks were so visible, even from afar, that the Russian torpedo boat *Smetlivy* recognized the *Portugal* when she appeared on the horizon at a distance of about eight miles.

"3. The periscope of the submarine appeared first on the port side of the *Portugal*, slowly went around the bow, and slowly followed for quite a considerable time along the starboard side, and then, stopping at a distance of thirty or forty sajenes (seventy or ninety yards) from the *Portugal*, fired a torpedo which struck the steamer amidships, opposite the engine-room.

"4. The prolonged stay of the submarine so near the *Portugal* excludes the possibility that the officers and crew would not see the distinctive marks on the ship, and also the Sisters of Charity and the male assistants, who were standing on the deck in their usual uniforms with the signs of the Red Cross.

"5. The *Portugal* had in tow three flatboats and one steam launch, specially provided for the transportation of wounded from the shore to the hospital ship.

"6. The steam launch was flying at the stern a flag of the Red Cross 12 by 10 feet square.

"The *Portugal* had been used to transport not only Russian wounded, but also Turkish, which has been proved by a list of the wounded transported from Rizeh to Batoum on the 6th of March, 1916, found in a desk which had floated to shore from the *Portugal* near the station of Kaboulety."

SHIPMENTS OF AMERICAN RED CROSS WAR RELIEF SUPPLIES IN MAY, 1916

Country.	No. of shipments.	No. pkgs.	Purchased.	Donated supplies. Designated.	Donated supplies. Undesignated.	Total value.
Belgium	1	9	.....	$297.06	.....	$297.06
England	4	65	$400.85	2,476.46	$1,270.50	4,147.81
France	1	143	.....	6,670.47	.....	6,670.47
Italy	3	22	348.75	764.35	687.00	1,800.10
Mesopotamia	1	20	610.35	.....	.....	610.35
Russia	1	24	423.25	.....	490.00	913.25
	11	283	$1,783.20	$10,208.34	$2,447.50	$14,439.04

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS RECEIVED IN MAY, 1916

No. of shipments.	By whom acknowledged.	Dates of letters.
Austria, 1.....	Austrian Red Cross, Vienna.....	April 17
Belgium, 3.....	Belgian Red Cross, Calais.....	April 19, 24, May 3
England, 3.....	British Red Cross, London.....	March 31, April 20, May 10
France, 3.....	American Relief Clearing House, Paris.	April 10, 12, 20
Italy, 3.....	American Relief Clearing House, Rome, and U. S. Consul General, Genoa.	April 19, May 11

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

© *Underwood & Underwood*

THE TRANSFORMATION OF AN AMERICAN FLOUR SACK

It carried food for Belgian non-combatants, and then an ingenious seamstress in northern France did the rest. It is understood that California does not object

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

STEMMING THE LIFE-TIDE

By ERNEST P. BICKNELL

Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross

(Second Part and Conclusion)

THE economic losses which the war-torn European regions have suffered are tremendous. They consist not alone in the houses and goods and animals destroyed or taken; there must be reckoned also the complete stoppage of industry and business for many months, much of it never to be regained; the depreciation in the earning capacity of people, who have been broken by hardship, demoralized by the shattering of all the usual routine and discipline of life, and discouraged by overwhelming misfortune.

The measures of relief necessary to adequately meet this gigantic problem in normal times of peace would tax the resources of the world. In the midst of a world war, in which nearly all of the strongest nations are concentrating every resource upon a struggle for existence, it is obvious that adequate measures of relief are impossible. Such relief efforts as are undertaken by neutral nations and by the belligerent countries themselves are hampered at every point by blockades, by the obstacles set up at the frontiers of every country, by difficulties of transportation, and by restrictions upon the movements of those engaged in the administration of relief. It is therefore inevitable that a measureless amount of suffering and death from exposure, hunger, and disease must have fallen upon the helpless non-combatant populations of countries such as Belgium, Poland, northern France, Galicia, and Serbia.

Relief measures in behalf of these people must be divided into two classes: First, those intended to provide for the immediate needs of the destitute; and, second, those intended for the ultimate restoration of normal living conditions. The first must be immediate if they are to be of value; the second must chiefly follow the return of peace.

UNITED STATES CHIEF SOURCE OF SUCCOR

As the richest and most populous of neutral countries, it was to be expected that the United States would become the chief source from which this help must flow. All are familiar with the tremendous wave of sympathy which has swept this country. Thousands of associations and committees have been actively engaged in the preparation and collection of relief funds and relief supplies, and from the sailing of the American Red Cross ship, with its burden of surgeons and nurses and hospital supplies, in the summer of 1914, down to the present time scarcely a ship has departed from New York for a European destination which has not carried its cargo of help.

The greatest single relief operation has been that through which the civic populations of Belgium and northern France have been fed and clothed through the agency of an American organization known as the Commission for Relief in Belgium. By reason of an agreement between Germany and Great Britain, this Commission has been permitted to carry on its work without interruption. It has built up and directed a gigantic business organization. At the present time it is distributing in Belgium and that part of France held by the Teutonic Allies about 120,000 tons of food per month. This food, contributed and purchased from every quarter of the earth, is carried in specially chartered ships to the port of Rotterdam, in Holland. There the supplies are transferred to barges, which are towed by tugs through the remarkable canal system of Holland and Belgium, and delivered among the distribution centers in Belgium and France.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

It is not alone necessary to charter and operate many ships, but agencies in many countries must purchase foodstuffs and have them shipped by rail to the proper ports of embarkation. The financial operations of the Commission equal in magnitude the revenues and expenditures of a nation. The sailing of the ships must be so timed that they will arrive at Rotterdam in regular and proper succession, and it is an impressive sight to see the arrival at this port of destination of an average of one great shipload of food every second day. From Halifax, from New York, from Argentina, from South Africa, from India, from China, from San Francisco, the ships follow each other in procession through the English Channel, guided by skillful pilots to avoid the mine fields, protected from attack by the great special flag of the Commission, and plowing slowly up the sluggish waters of the great river to the docks at Rotterdam.

EXPENDITURES IN BELGIUM $100,000,000

The expenditures of the Commission for Relief in Belgium have already exceeded $100,000,000. The food purchased by this great sum is not chiefly distributed in charity, but is given freely to those who cannot pay, and sold to those who are able to buy it. It should be said that the money for this vast expenditure is chiefly provided by the Belgian Government. The total outright contributions from the United States for the relief of Belgium have amounted approximately to $10,000,000. The organization by which these food supplies are promptly and equitably distributed in Belgium and France, the method by which the grain is ground into flour, baked into bread, and delivered to the local committees throughout the country, cannot here be described in detail, but its efficiency may be summed up in the statement which was made by a prominent Belgian banker, who was probably the best informed man in that country concerning the actual effectiveness of the relief work. In the spring of 1915 this man said with emphasis: "Today there is not a hungry man, woman, or child in the Kingdom of Belgium."

Let us turn now to a brief consideration of the plight of Poland. The per capita wealth of Poland is much smaller than that of Belgium.

The Russian and Teutonic armies fought each other back and forth across Poland three times. The villages, composed of wooden cottages, with thatched roofs, burned like tinder whenever they were within the zone of fighting, with the result that thousands of small Polish villages were completely destroyed. The armies consumed the foodstuffs and virtually swept the country bare. Like chaff in the wind, the people were scattered, and by millions wandered through the desolated country, trying to make their way to the interior of Russia or to find some place of security in their own land. After the armies had departed the greater part of the population slowly drifted back to its former habitations, where the people huddled among the ruins of their homes or camped in the open air, the victims of hunger and exposure.

POTATO CROP SAVES MANY

Here must be recorded an interesting and notable fact which played an important part in the existence of the Polish people in the months of winter following the devastation of their country. One of the chief industries in Poland was the manufacture of the drink called vodka. The cheaper form of vodka is distilled from potatoes. The vodka industry theretofore required the production of vast quantities of potatoes. The Poland potato crop had been planted in the spring of 1914, but when the war came on the Emperor of Russia issued his famous edict prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all intoxicating liquors, including vodka. At first this seemed a crushing blow to the industry of Poland, but after the country had been desolated by war and the ordinary food supplies had been exhausted the people of Poland found themselves in possession of a vast harvest of potatoes, and these potatoes, no longer valuable for the manufacture of vodka, provided a supply of food which kept the nation alive during the winter which followed.

Unlike Belgium, Poland is far in the interior and is inaccessible to the relief agencies of neutral countries without

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

first crossing a wide stretch of belligerent territory. It was found impossible to obtain an arrangement between Germany and Great Britain which would permit the importation of relief supplies from neutral nations. The War Relief Commission, of which I was a member, my services having been given by the Red Cross for this purpose, sent to Europe by the Rockefeller Foundation for the purpose of investigating conditions among civilians and organizing measures of relief, spent several months in an unsuccessful effort to procure and transport food supplies into Poland. The Commission, after having traveled through Poland and having personally observed conditions, made an arrangement with Germany and Austria under which the Commission was authorized to create an organization for the distribution of relief supplies in Poland. These two governments further agreed to contribute in cash $500,000 per month, to be turned over to the Commission and expended in the purchase of food. They also pledged themselves to provide railway transportation for relief supplies and to give the Commission every facility for conducting its work. They guaranteed that no supplies brought in by the Commission should be used for any purpose whatever except the relief of the Polish people.

COMMISSION'S QUEST OF FOOD

With this agreement completed and signed by the proper authorities, the Commission undertook to purchase food. The Commission undertook to obtain food from the neutral countries of Europe, but they, without exception, declined to sell the Commission food for Poland. Holland, Denmark, Sweden, and Switzerland stated that they were themselves largely dependent upon imported food supplies for their own people, and that if they sold food to the Commission for Poland the Allies would prohibit them from importing food from across the sea for their own use. They stated that they were permitted to import food for themselves only on condition that they would allow none of it to enter the territory of the Teutonic Powers.

Finally, as a last effort, the Commission decided to endeavor to obtain food supplies from Russia, although these supplies would have to be transported direct from Russian territory into the territory of her enemy, Germany. The Commission obtained from the German admiralty a guarantee that food supplies brought in neutral ships from Russian Baltic ports to German Baltic ports would be given safe conduct by the German navy. The German Government agreed that supplies thus brought into a German Baltic port would be immediately loaded into railway cars, which could be sealed and placed in charge of American agents of the Commission and carried directly into Poland, there to be distributed under the Commission's supervision among the destitute Poles. The Commission then proceeded to Stockholm, laid the matter before the Swedish Government, and obtained from that government a promise to provide as many neutral ships as necessary for the carrying out of this important project. Next the Commission traveled to Petrograd.

In Petrograd the Russian governmental authorities gave the Commission a cordial welcome. When the Commission's errand was fully explained, the Minister of Agriculture assured the Commission that it would be permitted to purchase as much wheat for Poland as it might need. The Commission felt that its long and arduous efforts were about to be rewarded by success. It was then learned that the wheat available for the Commission's purchase was to be found in the great wheat country of the Volga River Valley, almost a thousand miles in the interior of Russia. The rivers and canals of Russia were ice-bound at that time—early in May, 1915. The Commission, therefore, turned to the Minister of Railways, who stated that the demands of the military establishment upon the railway system of the Empire were so great that he was unable to provide the necessary engines and cars for the Commission's purpose.

POLISH RELIEF PITIFULLY INADEQUATE

It has not been possible to establish in Poland a comprehensive relief organization capable of meeting the conditions of need in that unhappy country. A number of committees, however, have been

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

organized in Poland, which have been able with more or less efficiency to distribute such supplies as they have obtained and to expend for food, clothing, and shelter such sums of money as have been sent to them, chiefly from the United States.

As compared to the relief operations in Belgium, the work in Poland has been pitifully inadequate, both in amount and in method. The return of peace in Poland will mark the beginning of a prolonged period of restoration and rehabilitation, requiring leadership and material help in generous quantity from the outside.

Conditions in Galicia, in Serbia, in Turkey, and among the refugees in Russia are similar in character to those in Poland. In Serbia especially the situation has been complicated by one of the most fatal of typhus epidemics in history—an epidemic which was brought under control largely through the courage and skill of a commission of American Red Cross physicians and sanitary experts. It has been a cause for pride that in all the great works of relief in every belligerent country America has taken a strong and active part. The American Red Cross alone has sent about 400 persons for service in the war zone, and to date has expended in money and supplies approximately $3,000,000. Many other American organizations have given large and important service. But when the tremendous volume of need is considered, all the efforts of America and of other neutral countries as well are pitiably inadequate.

"I AM CHINESE CITIXEN BOY"

THERE'S a great deal that is worth while and no little significance in two letters recently received by the American Red Cross from a Chinese-American youth and a young Japanese-American. Both mention their citizenship. From the first we have a new definition of the purpose of the Red Cross—to "subdue people by virtue." The former Chinese says:

"DEAR SIR: I resolve come to work on the red cross hospial ship. Because. I knowns the red cross subdue people by virtue. Therefor, I would like working for the hospial ship very much. But. I never know where I can get one. for I will write this letter to you. I entreat you will to help and recommend me. get me some thing to do. I am Chinese citixen boy.

"If you will care me kindly. I am extermely grateful to you. Write to me as soon as possible.

"Yours affectionate friend," etc.

The erstwhile Japanese addresses headquarters as "Dear Comettee," and says:

"Pardon me, If I abuse to write you the patriotism force me, I want go to war but I can't I did not served in the army. Now I beg you, if you give me some away for (nursing training) but when I am trained I can go for (red cross) I intend to accomplish my duty as a citizen."

AN ARMY BUTCHER'S SENTIMENT

SENTIMENT died hard in the beleagured army at Kut-el-Amara. A machine-gun mule, which had three Indian frontier campaigns to its credit and proudly wore service ribbons to prove it, was twice sent back by the supply and transport butcher, who refused to kill the starving soldiers' favorite.—New York *Sun*.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Recruiting the Red Cross Army

By EDWARD A. MOREE

Director, Atlantic Division, American Red Cross

Mr Moree

TO ENROLL in one month's campaign in a single city nearly twice the number of members belonging to the whole American Red Cross little more than six months ago! That has been the achievement of the Red Cross in New York City during the month of May. And the campaign, with 100,000 as its goal, is at this writing, on the 9th of June, just past its half-way point. When the campaign was about two weeks old, the telephone at the Headquarters of the Atlantic Division rang, and a conversation about like the following ensued:

"This is Prosser; Bankers' Trust. Mrs. —— has just called me up and wants to help in the membership campaign. I'd like to see her, but I've got a board meeting of a railroad this afternoon. We're considering some big reorganization plans and I can't very well escape. But I'll come."

This is a typical instance of the devotion and the painstaking care which Mr. Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, has given to the membership campaign, of which he has been the active head. No plan has been too ambitious, no matter too trivial, to draw upon the tremendous enthusiasm with which he has followed every detail of the city's canvass, and with which he has inspired every man of his committee of two hundred and the large body of workers associated with him.

Daily for weeks he gave luncheons in the board-room of his bank, to which he invited scores of public spirited representative men of New York. Here he outlined the work of the Red Cross and its opportunities and sent them forth as enthusiastic as himself.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE A HUMAN DYNAMO

In the month past, through the dynamo of the campaign committee, New York has literally been made to think in terms of Red Cross. The campaign, in its results and in the publicity it obtained, has been one of the most successful ever undertaken in the city. It has reached into and touched every avenue and channel of life. It is possible here to give only a very brief account of some of the interesting features of the movement.

THE RED CROSS INVITATION IN THE NIGHT SKY OF NEW YORK, ON BROADWAY

When the committee first formulated

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NEW YORK'S BIG RECRUITING OFFICER

Mr. Seward Prosser, President of the Bankers' Trust Company, chairman of the New York Red Cross Membership Campaign Committee.

its plans, it was thought that 150,000 Red Cross folders, with other printed matter in proportion, would be adequate for the city. That order has since grown into more than 1,000,000 folders. Every other feature has grown on the same scale. It is safe to say that the campaign turned out ten times as large as originally planned.

And the printed matter was by far the smallest part of the enterprise. Campaigns, after all, are made by armies, and it was a Red Cross army of men and women that recruited New York. There was hardly a trade or a business house, a church, a club, or a store that was not the object of direct attack

The aid given by the bankers and brokers set a record for New York. Under the leadership of Mr. Prosser and Mr. Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Company, every bank and trust company in the financial district enlisted. The New York Clearing House, for the first time in its history, was used for other than banking business and became the headquarters of the bankers' committee. The staffs of all the institutions were solicited, while nearly fifty banks, at their own expense, sent our letters to their depositors calling attention to the campaign.

The same tactics were employed with equal success in other lines of business. Committees were formed for the silk industry, for the cloak and suit industry, for the building and drygoods trades, and for scores of others. These committees undertook to solicit the members of their own trade by letter and in person. Many firms delegated special men to the task.

ONE MAN GETS 5,000 MEMBERS

The returns were amazing. One man, the head of a great construction com-

A poster by Mrs Anna Richards Brewster, of Hartsdale, N. Y., which has been reproduced 1,200,000 times in various ways to carry the Red Cross appeal throughout the Metropolitan District.

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REPRESENTATIVES OF NEARLY EVERY RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION IN THE UNITED STATES PHOTOGRAPHED WITH MISS BOARDMAN, OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS, AT A LUNCHEON IN NEW YORK, WHERE THE RED CROSS MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN IN THAT CITY WAS LAUNCHED

Left to right: Rev. S. Parkes Cadman, D. D., Central Congregational Church of Brooklyn, Monsignor M. J. Lavelle, representing Cardinal Farley; Miss Boardman, Rabbi Joseph Silverman, Temple Emanu-El, New York City; Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D., chairman of the Clerical Conference of the New York Federation of Churches; Rev. Jacob W. Loch, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Brooklyn

pany, turned in more than five thousand members, and he is not through yet. Another has obtained more than four thousand, and there are many firms and individuals with more than a thousand to their credit.

While the president of a great corporation would be seeking to bring the Red Cross before his organization, more than likely his chief clerk, his cashier, or perhaps even a stenographer, would be out enlisting members.

One day, while the heads of practically all the railroads entering New York were in conference with the campaign committee, a young man came to headquarters. While he was convalescing from appendicitis he had heard his nurses discussing the Red Cross. The day he left the hospital he saw the campaign posters on the streets. The day after he brought the Red Cross twenty-five members from the office where he was employed. This is only typical of the coöperation which the committee has had in all stations of life.

The campaign was also aided materially by the great preparedness parade in New York, when nearly 150,000 citizens were in line. The committee made this great group an especial object of attack. It enlisted all the Boy Scout troops in the greater city and, arming them with pledge-blanks and pencils, turned them loose on the paraders. More than eight thousand pledges were obtained.

Seventeen of the department stores also joined in the campaign. Many of them gave up valuable selling space for Red Cross booths; all gave part of their advertising space in the daily newspapers, and one arranged daily meetings in the store auditorium, with a program of motion pictures and prominent speakers.

HUGE ELECTRIC SIGN ON BROADWAY

The Fifth Avenue "busses" and the express wagons carried display posters, while the chain stores of the United Cigar

Digitized by Google UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A DAINTY "GIPSY" DANCER AT A RED CROSS BAZAAR, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Company and David Schulte used large signs and served as membership stations. One of the most striking displays was that of the New York Edison Company, which, with O. J. Gude, erected in the neighborhood of *Times* Square, the hub of the whole city, a huge electric sign. Up and down Broadway this flashed its injunction to "Join Your American Red Cross."

An advertising company donated space in the surface and elevated cars in Brooklyn, while another company gave space in the cars in Manhattan. The tubes connecting the city with Jersey towns carried posters, the railroad stations in the city and within a radius of fifty miles carried them, while the hotels likewise brought the campaign before their patrons.

In this way the campaign has gone on, developing and spreading until there is hardly a human being in the city or a foot of space that has not literally been bombarded by the Red Cross. Although only 55,000 are enrolled now, there is no question that the goal of 100,000 will be reached. And it will be reached soon, if present signs are an indication, when each mail literally snows the Campaign Headquarters under with thousands of letters and, what is better, with thousands of members.

MEMBERSHIP NOTES

Capt. J. A. Lockwood, U. S. A., Professor of Military Tactics in Tennessee Military Institute, Sweetwater, Tenn., has offered a silver cup as a prize to the military school that attains the largest membership in the American Red Cross by Thanksgiving Day, 1916. The competition will not include colleges and universities that have military training in their curriculum, but will be restricted to schools of preparatory rank. The conditions and details of this competition may be obtained shortly by writing the Director General of Civilian Relief, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

In a remarkable ten-day campaign during the closing days of May, Cleveland planted the Cuyahoga County Chapter standard, backed by a host of 9,000 members, in the forefront rank of leaders. The quickened interest of Columbus, Toledo, Dayton, Youngstown, Akron, Canton, Springfield, and other Ohio cities is one of the results of the Cleveland movement for Red Cross preparedness.

Under the energetic and enthusiastic direction of Amasa Stone Mather, Chairman of the Chapter and leader among the young men of Cleveland, the local executive committee prepared the way for the campaign. Their first step was the selection of Homer H. Johnson, former President of the Association of Commerce, and known throughout the State for his public-spirited citizenship, to lead their effort to enroll as members of the Red Cross at least one per cent of the city's population. The results show how well they chose.

From a membership of 48 the Denver Chapter of the American Red Cross has

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

built up its roster since early in the present year to nearly 1,700 members, through the efforts of a thoroughly cosmopolitan membership committee, of which Mrs. Horace W. Bennett was appointed chairman by the chairman of the chapter, Mr Lawrence C. Phipps, Sr. The chapter has also contributed generously of non-perishable hospital supplies, and for a time approximately 500 women were employed in this work. Above 17,000 articles were made by these women under the direction of the Supplies Committee.

Wide-awake San Antonio, Tex., where Fort Sam Houston, one of the most important of the United States Army posts, is located, is enthusiastically building for the American Red Cross. Under the direction of Judge Winchester Kelso, chairman, and the members of the executive committee of the chapter, not overlooking the zeal and fruitful efforts of Mrs. Frederick Funston, wife of the Commander of the Department of the South, and wives of other army officers, a Red Cross membership of 1,500 has been provided in San Antonio, and through various bazaars and ingenious entertainments over $2,800 was raised.

Like San Antonio, Seattle, in the far northwest, has voluntarily taken upon itself the recruiting of a large number of Red Cross members. A recent letter from the chairman of the Seattle Chapter, Mrs. Albert C. Phillips, gives notice that they will have above 1,000 members shortly, whereas at the beginning of this year they only had 35.

"What, don't you belong?"

Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer

Digitized by Google
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Pennant Awards in Christmas Seal Contest

And the Onward March of the Anti-Tuberculosis Army

By CHARLES M. DE FOREST

BEFORE the annual convention of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, held in Washington a few weeks ago, Maj. Gen. Arthur Murray, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, formally presented attractive red and white silk banners to the pennant winners of the 1915 competition sale of American Red Cross Christmas seals, the little agency that for nine years has done so much to aid the war against tuberculosis. The contest of the past year served as a spur to greater activity in the sale of the seals, with the result that an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year's sale was achieved. The unprecedented record of 80,000,000 seals sold, or approximately $800,000 raised, in the 1915 Christmas season, was made. In commenting on this record, General Murray suggested the belief that the 1916 sale would reach the splendid figure of 100,000,000 seals.

"It is to be hoped that all here will help toward reaching this record mark," said General Murray, "and all may rest assured that the American Red Cross will gladly do its part."

The banners were given to representatives of the anti-tuberculosis associations and committees in three States and ten cities and towns that have singled themselves out by the largest sales of seals per capita of population. Each of these organizations is the victor in the second annual competition for pennants conducted by the American Red Cross and the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN CONTEST

The 1915 competition was no listless affair. Anti-tuberculosis workers in States and localities all over the country entered the lists with dash and zest. It was a marathon from Thanksgiving to New Year. The contest supplied a play element to stimulate a heavy pull of work. The pennant race appealed to the civic pride of chambers of commerce, city officials, and large groups of residents in various cities. Newspapers sounded this appeal with generous space.

The competition is really twofold—an interstate and an inter-city—and these are respectively divided into three and ten distinct contests by the separation of competitors into classes. Each class has its pennant, equal in value and honor to any other. The classes are defined by figures of population, and each competitor belongs to the class between whose limiting figures the population of his territory falls.

The classes are enumerated with their limiting figures in the following lists of winning territories. The "first place" territories represent the association to whom the pennants are awarded. A greater reward than silken banner has been the fame brought to each community when a few weeks ago the announcement of winners was published far and near in the press of the country. The holders of second place receive no flag, but share largely in the publicity which acclaims them as among the most generous supporters of public health.

RIVALRY ENGENDERS ENTERPRISE

The pennant competition has proven itself a publicist. Not only do the newspapers announce the victors; they call out the citizen health soldiery to capture a pennant. Wisconsin papers rooted for their State in the interstate contest. The Elmira (N. Y.) *Advertiser* made a head-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

light of its head-line, "Elmira in Race for Pennant," not to be outshone by the "Buy Red Cross Christmas Seals" sign of the electric light company; and Elmira won the pennant from its nearest competitor by a lead of over three seals per capita. The New Haven (Conn.) *Leader* called on all Elm citizens to "Help Win the 1915 Health Pennant for New Haven," and did help win better health, although the pennant is deferred—not later than 1916, perhaps.

INTERSTATE COMPETITION

Classes.	Limiting populations.			1915 population.	No. seals sold per capita.
A	102,730 to 1,250,000	1st place	Rhode Island.....	602,765	2.29
		2nd "	Connecticut	1,223,583	2.07
B	1,250,000 to 2,400,000	1st "	Minnesota	2,246,761	1.34
		2nd "	Maryland	1,351,941	.72
C	2,400,000 upwards	1st "	New York.....	10,086,568	1.80
		2nd "	Wisconsin	2,473,533	1.46

INTER-CITY AND -TOWN COMPETITION

Classes.	Limiting populations.			1915 population.	No. seals sold per capita.
1	300 to 600	1st place	Kimballton, Iowa....	300	18.333
		2nd "	Philip, S. Dak.....	578	15.138
2	600 to 1,200	1st "	Hershey, Pa.....	812	29.044
		2nd "	Garden City, N. Y.*..	1,250	21.936
3	1,200 to 2,000	1st "	Gilman, Ill.....	1,233	12.165
		2nd "	Lawrence, N. Y.....	1,521	8.966
4	2,000 to 8,000	1st "	Sewickley, Pa.*.....	4,959	20.165
		2nd "	Bronxville, N. Y.....	2,012	19.440
5	8,000 to 25,000	1st "	Ithaca, N. Y.....	15,679	8.120
		2nd "	Corning, N. Y.....	15,136	6.858
6	25,000 to 50,000	1st "	Elmira, N. Y.....	37,968	7.537
		2nd "	Charleston, W. Va.*..	28,822	5.062
7	50,000 to 150,000	1st "	Troy, N. Y.*.....	77,738	4.832
		2nd "	Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	74,352	4.724
8	150,000 to 500,000	1st "	Rochester, N. Y.*....	250,747	4.386
		2nd "	Buffalo, N. Y.....	461,335	3.950
9	500,000 to 1,000,000	1st "	Pittsburgh, Pa.*.....	571,084	2.798
		2nd "	Cleveland, Ohio.....	656,975	1.602
10	1,000,000 upwards	1st "	Brooklyn, N. Y.....	2,234,221	2.037
		2nd "	Chicago, Ill.....	2,447,045	1.256

The populations considered and listed here are the U. S. Census estimates for 1915.

* The towns in the above list marked by an asterisk are repeaters in honor; they were pennant winners in the first competition in 1914. The 29 seals sold on the average to each inhabitant of Hershey, Pa., is the world's record in Red Cross seals.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Overtone of the Conference of Charities

By WILLIAM T. CROSS

General Secretary-Treasurer, National Conference of Charities and Corrections

MR. CROSS

A MODERNIZED expression of humanitarian service was brought much nearer through the meetings of the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Indianapolis in May. The prolific flowering-out during recent years of all sorts of suggestions for social improvement was apparent in the astounding number and variety of related meetings occurring in conjunction with the conference. Back in 1909 Dr. Cabot proposed that departments of social adjustment be established in connection with hospitals, and, behold, this year a session of several score hospital social-service workers planning hereafter to have a national organization. Probation, industrial social service, the teaching of applied social science, public work for the unemployed, and a dozen other promising propogandas have blossomed out, each with its own enthusiastic adherents, almost before their roots have struck the subsoil.

BROTHERLY TENDENCY IS SHOWN

Above the outstanding conclusions of any of the forty-five meetings of the conference, one should rate first this very perceptible and gratifying centripetal and brotherly tendency among the forces represented in the Indianapolis gathering. Established branches of social endeavor were recognized at their face value It seemed to have dawned upon almost every one that the present age demands a degree of technical perfection, and therefore a semblance of permanent departmental organization, even in social service. On this reasoning, the executive committee was directed to make preliminary plans for recognizing and effectively coordinating the various work interests of the conference.

The recent meeting maintained the reputation of the National Conference as an educational institute It was about the same size as the 1915 session at Baltimore, though a large "complimentary" registration from Indiana pushed the total registration figure far beyond previous records—to 3,150. There is a most serious and happy significance in the fact that so large a gathering of social workers occurred so far to the westward. There were probably more institution heads and public officials in attendance than at any other recent conference. This favorable comparison likewise might apply to health workers, to those concerned with industrial problems, and to college, university, and public school teachers.

The record attendance for a single meeting was attained at the evening session on Corrections, under the chairmanship of Dr. Katherine Bement Davis. The other speakers were Judge Edwin L. Garvin and Thomas Mott Osborne, of New York. Nearly three thousand people overcrowded the largest auditorium in town. An audience nearly as large listened to the opening exercises, when Ernest P. Bicknell, of the American Red Cross, spoke on War Relief. The brief address of the President, Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, was notable for its advocacy of an endowment for the National Conference, in order that its educational work may be broadened.

VARIETY OF WHOLESOME SUBJECTS

But the grist of the National Conference is mostly ground out in its numerous section meetings. Notable among these were a session on the Gary plan of

Digitized by Google

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

public-school organization. Here Miss Julia C. Lathrop and her Committee on Children let their audience talk out—in a way which showed that social workers, if not unanimous in their judgment of the question, are at least enthusiastic. The division on Unemployment made a live issue out of a temporarily quiescent problem. The comprehensive but somewhat uncertain proposals of last year could this year be tacked down with practical observations and administrative experience.

Methods of standardizing voluntary charities, a statesmanlike proposal for the modern treatment of the insanity problem, a front attack on alcoholism, the laying of the first masonry on a comprehensive social program for communities and the nation—these stand out in one's memory from a background of so many stirring sessions that only the ubiquitous note-book has saved us from confusion and fatigue.

RELIGION IS PERMEATING

The National Conference Sermon is a long-established institution. Its unique prominence did not this year seem in the least unnatural. The conference president was a Catholic clergyman, and the sermon on "Religion in Life," by Rev. Worth M. Tippy, of New York, appeared to have grown right out of the discussions of the week. According to Dr. Tippy, "Religion is getting into life, into the entire life of the people; that is the striking fact of the present hour in America and the great meaning of religion for the future."

The conference launches into the 1916-1917 problem field under the presidency of a man whose good name is known everywhere in America the gospel of organized charity has gone—Frederic Almy, of Buffalo. The same day that the program divisions and chairmen for 1917 were named, with the injunction that more attention should be given to "laying the ax to the root of the tree," Mr. Almy announced the subject of the 1917 presidential address: "The End of Poverty."

MR. FREDERICK ALMY, OF BROOKLYN

New President of the National Conference of Charities and Correction

---

Adam gave one rib and got a wife. Robert Kirton, of Pittsburgh, back from the front, lost seven ribs, and then married his Red Cross nurse. This shows the increased cost of living, says the New York *Evening World.—Buffalo Commercial.*

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EDITORIAL COMMENT

Remember, man, the universal cause
Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws;
And makes what happiness we justly call
Subsist not in the good of one, but all.
—*Pope*

RED CROSS DISCRETION IN PLACING SUPPLIES

THE American Red Cross is more than anxious to please the innumerable contributors of war-relief supplies in the matter of using the donations in particular countries, and has announced from time to time that donors may designate the country or countries in which their gifts shall be used. But for these generous people to go further and specify the town or hospital in the country sometimes does not make for economic and fair distribution of relief stores. We have lately received concrete evidence to this effect—evidence showing that the Red Cross, by means of authoritative advices from responsible representatives abroad, is in a position to know best where relief is most needed in a war-involved land.

The American Relief Clearing House in Paris, the official agency for all France of the American Red Cross, dealing with our decision to refer all French local appeals to them, writes in part:

"I can illustrate how right you are by the following example: There is at —— the hospital ——. This hospital is billed in the United States as being poor and in need and receives many supplies that come designated for it. Mr. A——, of our committee, with an officer of the army, made a visit to this hospital because he wished to see personally the exact conditions. The hospital before the war was a civil hospital. Since then it has had an addition made and today is perfect—one of the very best hospitals Mr. A—— has ever seen. It is not a hospital under the Service de Sante, but is now an army hospital and belongs to the army, so that the impression in the United States that this hospital is poor and in need is entirely erroneous and the things designated to it might often be better sent somewhere else.

"We are in very close touch with the needs all over France and receive complete lists regularly from officials, and, under the present circumstances, have found it advisable to send out investigators more and more who keep us well informed of the condition and needs of the hospital where the wounded are being taken. Of course, at the present time most of the wounded are those that come from Verdun, and we have complete records of the needs of these various hospitals from our own investigators.

"You may be interested in knowing that the uniform that our investigators use is the uniform of the American Red Cross, and that our investigators, in every case, carry a card of the American Red Cross, officially issued by the Minister of War and Mr. Harjes (direction of the American Relief Clearing House); that such investigators wear specially designed brassards of the American Red Cross and carry upon the lapels of the collars of their uniforms the letters 'A. R. C.' in white on a Copenhagen blue background. 'A. R. C.' stands for the American Red Cross and not for the American Relief Clearing. I cite this to you, so that you may have the satisfaction of knowing that the name of the American Red Cross is carried directly by carefully chosen representatives into the very scene of action."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

That it is more safe to leave to our discretion the placing of hospital and noncombatant relief supplies in particular localities in other belligerent countries is equally true, for we are constantly receiving official Red Cross reports and other reliable intelligence which reveal the ever-shifting and special needs in the fighting zones.

RED CROSS POETRY IS NOT ALWAYS THE BEST

IF EVERY poem on the great war and Red Cross work that is sent to this magazine by friends of the American Red Cross, with the request that it be published, saw type we would be accused of being unneutral first in one quarter, then in another; would make some persons mad, some sad, and others laugh outright; and the "vers libre" crowd would descend on the editor in force and at once make him leader of their cult, which he doesn't want to be. The thoughtfulness, of course, is sincerely appreciated. Once in a while a bit of verse with spirit will be published, whether it has metrical rhythm and value or not, such as the following from twelve-year-old Katherine Beeman, a constant little helper of the West Side New York Branch of the Red Cross, the sentiment of which is heartily indorsed:

DO HELP!

By Katherine Beeman

The bandage white, before you spread,
May sometimes be a different hue;
May sometimes be all stained with blood.
The cloth which was rolled by you—
O, think of the suffering it may see
Which you cannot perceive!
Then you'll be glad you're able to help—
Just the tiniest bit to relieve.
Then do come in and help us!
We need more workers yet,
Though the kindness already bestowed
We'll never, never forget.

A GLEAM OF HUMANITY ACROSS THE PACIFIC

ABOVE the roar of great guns and the general din of battle—far above the varying cries of distress and anguish—there is sometimes heard a ringing harmonious note that registers itself for all time.

We have taken delight heretofore in pointing to certain manifestations of common sympathy which have been displayed by opposing forces in the great war. Once it was when the French, recognizing the heroism of a German soldier, who, single-handed and under orders, tried to sever a ground telephone wire in an exposed place, crippled him only, and then rescued him from the line of fire. Another time the Turks signaled the English in Gallipoli to move one of their batteries from the vicinity of a hospital tent, and ceased firing until this was done in order not to endanger the wounded of the enemy. They might have addressed one another as "Dear Enemy," the title of the late Jean Webster's wholesome little book.

Now, from the Orient, comes the touch that makes all mankind kin. Dr. Kitokuro, the Japanese Minister of State for Education, in an official communication sent to the heads of all schools and churches, admonishes in part as follows:

"Our Empire is in a state of war with the German Empire, but individually there is no feeling of enmity between the peoples of the two countries. You who are engaged in the ministry of religious faiths will particularly bear this in mind, and cause your followers and believers to be careful in their attitude toward the subjects of the belligerent Power. The words and acts of our people toward them should never be such as to contravene the principles of humanity."

A. C.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Domestic Science teachers and baking experts generally, use

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

because they know it makes the finest and most wholesome food.

No Alum No Phosphate

G. Washington's REFINED Coffee

is the right coffee for invalids and convalescents.

It is pure crystallized coffee, without the impurities of the coffee bean and it requires neither boiling nor dripping. Hot or cold water and a teaspoonful of

G. WASHINGTON'S REFINED COFFEE

—more or less according to desired strength—make instantly a cup of delicious coffee.

Air-tight cans 30c, 50c and 90c, except in extreme West and South and in Canada.

G. Washington's TEA

80% Tannin removed. Dissolves instantly in hot water.

25-cup Trial Size sent for 10 cents.

G. WASHINGTON COFFEE SALES CO.
79 Wall Street : : : New York City

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA